

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 16

January 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

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ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

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January 1947

Number 10

Part IV

Section

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. Welfare payments in December totaled ¥ 144,053,679 compared with ¥ 115,222,049 in November. Assistance in kind totaled ¥ 62,045,606. Individuals receiving aid in December numbered 2,837,207 of whom 92,778 were in institutions.

2. The second shipment of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) supplies from the United States arrived in Yokohama during the month. Approximately 386 gross tons of food, clothing and medical supplies were received.

SECOND LARA RELIEF SHIPMENT (pounds) a/

	<u>Amount</u>
Flour, wheat	79,400
Rice	29,952
Cereal	60,000
Shoes	29,598
Clothing	142,643
Medical supplies	1,720
Ether	250
Insulin (vials)	1,000
Santarin (tablets)	100,000
Aloin (tablets)	100,000
Soap	4,999
Sugar	40,000
Peaches, dehydrated	29,200
Canned goods	140,311
Potatoes, dehydrated	530

	<u>Amount</u>
Noodles	300
Vitamins	9,514
Meal, multiple purpose	76,533
Milk, powdered whole	73,080
Milk, powdered skimmed	54,520
Mending kits (crate)	1

a/ Unless otherwise indicated.

The Japanese Government is responsible for the security, movement, allocation and distribution of these supplies to using agencies.

3. During November 39 prefectures distributed 168,912 kilograms of biscuits and 538,496 kilograms of canned goods of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies for relief purposes. These prefectures reported a balance on hand on 1 December of 2,479,860 kilograms of biscuits and 9,484,542 kilograms of canned goods.

4. On 11 January the Government prohibited all vagrants from entering the passageway at Ueno Station in Tokyo. Resident vagrants were furnished temporary lodging at various welfare institutions and nonresident vagrants were returned to their place of residence. Approximately 1,800 vagrants had been living in the passageway.

5. Reports on the 21 December earthquake showed 25 prefectures suffered destruction with Kochi, Wakayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Hyogo and Okayama Prefectures receiving the main impact of the earthquake and tidal waves. The revised figures on the extent of damage showed 1,321 persons dead, 227 missing and 3,214 injured. The total number of houses and buildings destroyed was 19,418 and 30,199 were damaged.

Housing

6. The Board of Reconstruction, an independent organization in the Cabinet, is responsible for surveys on the need of housing of all Japan, makes available essential material based on these surveys and authorizes building permits. Each prefecture receives an allocation of controlled building permits and building materials. These controls are intended to eliminate waste and diversion of materials to nonessential buildings such as bars, cabarets, dance halls and other places of amusement.

Japanese Red Cross

7. A general meeting of the Japanese Red Cross was held at the National Headquarters in Tokyo on 21 January and new officers were elected. Prince Tadatsugu Shimazu was elected president, the Empress of Japan was made patroness of the Society and Prince Takamatsu was made honorary president.

The election was carried out in accordance with the revised statutes adopted on 10 December and approved by the Japanese Government in January. This election completed the formal reorganization of the Society.

8. Approximately ¥ 1,000,000 was raised by the Japanese Red Cross in a national drive beginning 25 December designed to aid victims of the 21 December disaster. The funds collected are being distributed to prefectural Red Cross chapters in the affected areas to provide food, clothing, medical supplies and other needs for disaster sufferers. The chapters are co-ordinating their disaster

relief activities with local governmental welfare officials to insure the maximum use of limited resources and to avoid duplication of relief assistance.

9. The Japanese Red Cross sent 23 medical relief teams to the disaster area from eight prefectural chapters and three additional teams from the national headquarters. The teams were composed of doctors, nurses and pharmacists and each carried sufficient medical supplies to treat 350 first-aid cases.

By the end of January most of the medical relief teams were discharged and personnel returned to their respective hospitals.

10. Five field representatives of the American Red Cross were assigned to assist in the consolidation of earthquake disaster reports preparatory to establishing disaster relief programs on the national and prefectural governmental levels.

Social Security

11. Surveys of health insurance hospitals sponsored by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare showed that due to food and transportation problems and poor administration only 20 to 30 percent of the bed capacity is being utilized. Technical advice and assistance were given the Insurance Bureau on means of bettering hospital administration.

Repatriation

12. There were 62,784 Japanese repatriated from 1 to 26 January while 1,159 foreign nationals were evacuated from Japan. A total of 1,472,613 Japanese were awaiting repatriation to Japan, of whom 1,254,432 are in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas. There were 18,493 foreign nationals awaiting evacuation from Japan. See chart, next page.

Of the 62,784 Japanese repatriated, 61,475 were evacuated from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

13. Repatriation reception centers at Maizuru, Hakodate, Uraga, Kure and Sasebo were still active in January while Nagoya, Tanabe and Kagoshima were closed. The port of Hakata was placed on a standby status.

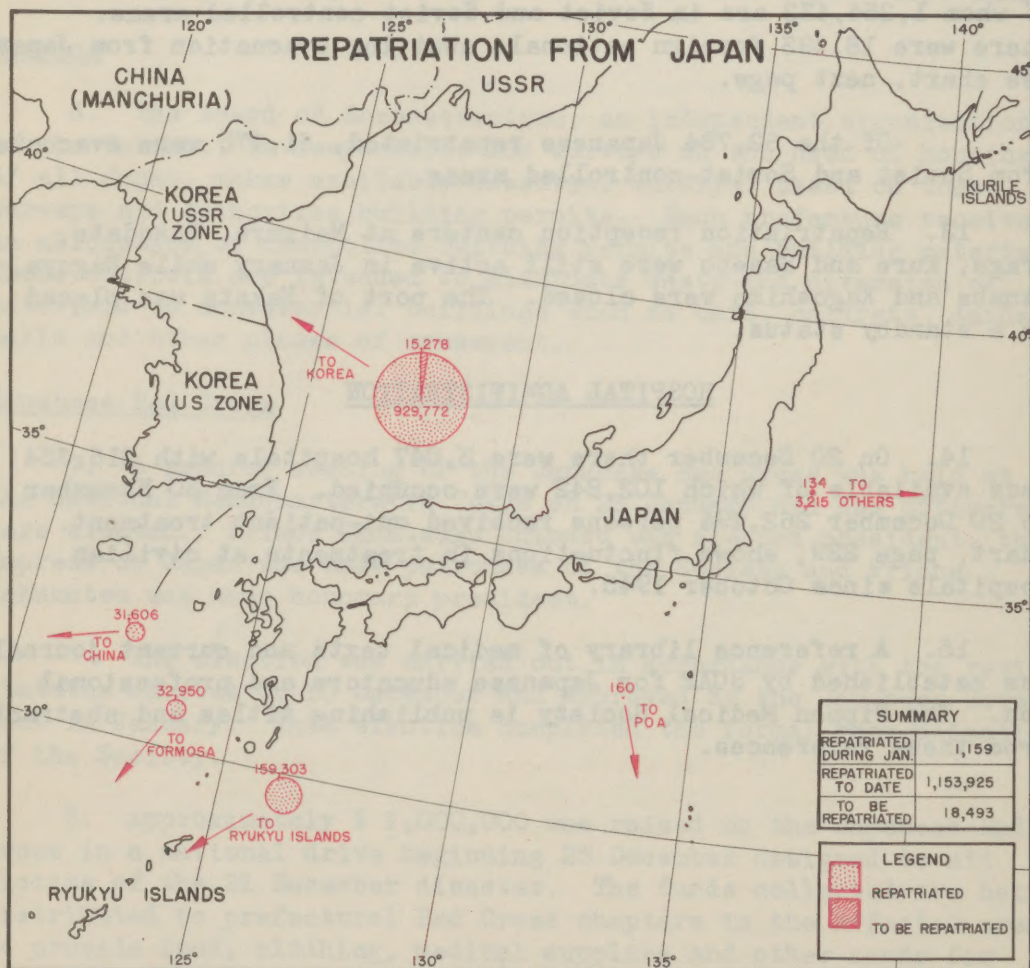
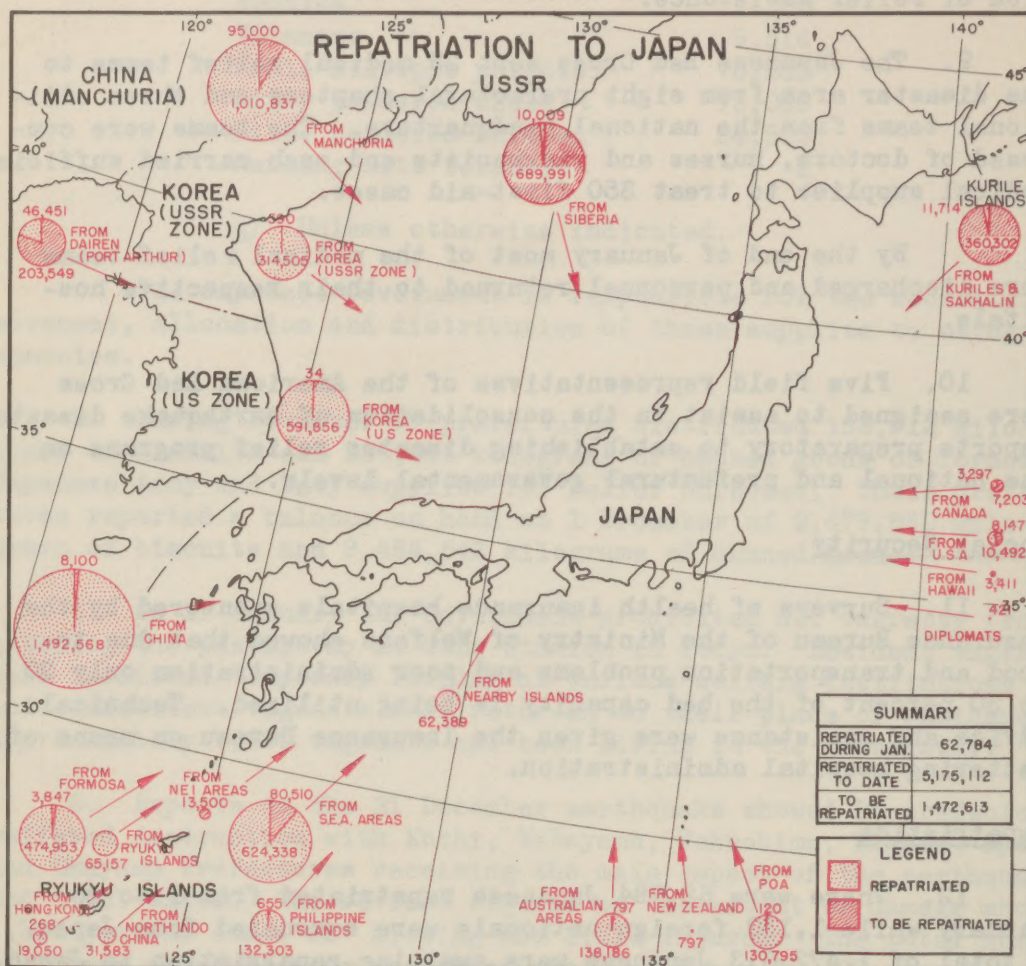
HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

14. On 20 December there were 3,047 hospitals with 216,354 beds available of which 102,842 were occupied. From 30 November to 20 December 262,494 persons received out-patient treatment. Chart, page 229, shows fluctuations in treatments at civilian hospitals since October 1945.

15. A reference library of medical texts and current journals was established by SCAP for Japanese educators and professional men. The Nippon Medical Society is publishing titles and abstracts from these references.

REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 26 JANUARY 1947



SOURCE: SCAP.

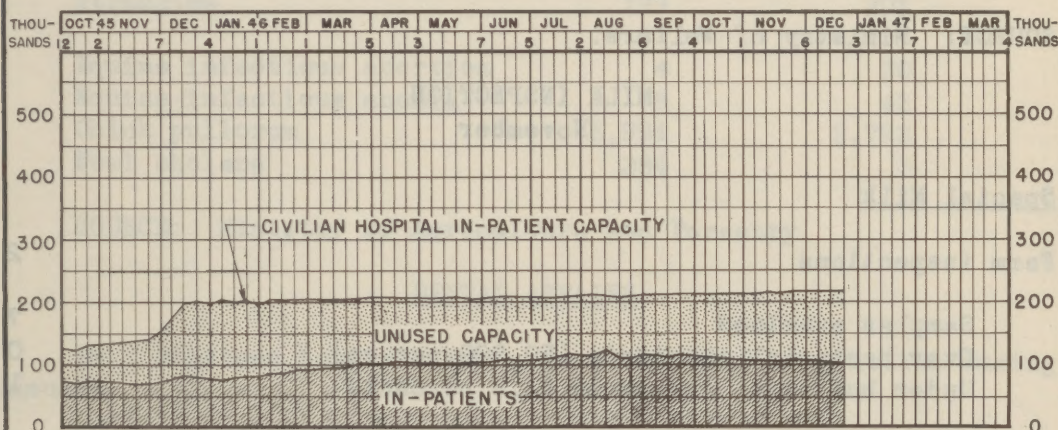
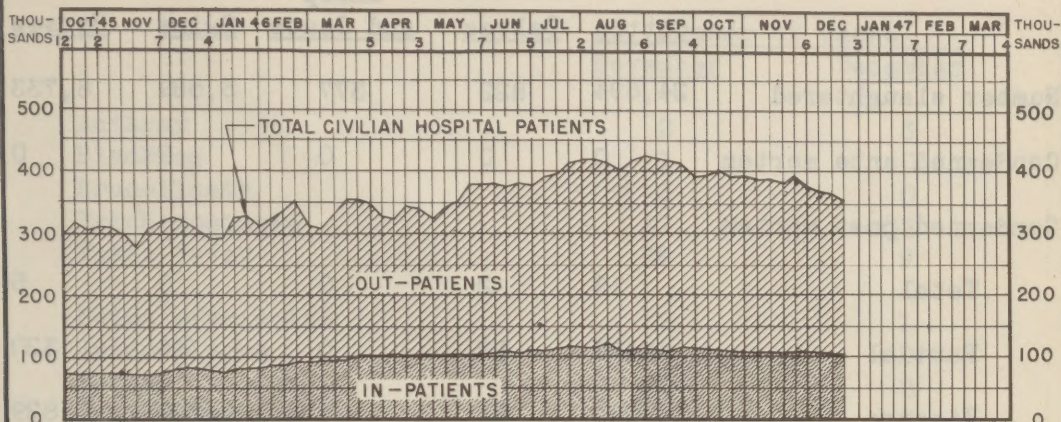
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NUMBER 93

CIVILIAN HOSPITAL PATIENTS

WEEKLY SINCE 12 OCTOBER 1945



NOTE: HOSPITALS HAVING TEN BEDS OR LESS, TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUMS AND LEPROSARIUMS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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VETERINARY AFFAIRS

16. The Veterinary Education Council held a meeting on 15 January attended by representatives of all veterinary colleges. Adaptation of veterinary education to the new "6-3-3-4 system" was discussed and clarified and minimum standards were adopted by the Council.

Students now undergoing training will be allowed to graduate and be licensed to practice but at the beginning of the school year in 1948 the length of the veterinary course will be extended to four years.

At the beginning of the school year in 1953 no veterinary school will accept students who have not completed 12 years of preliminary education: 6 years in primary school, 3 years in lower secondary and 3 years in upper secondary school.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

17. The total number of farm animals slaughtered during November decreased 10 percent from the previous month. The decline occurred only in cattle and horses.

MEAT INSPECTION

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	24,694	822	377	5,589	6,733
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	13	2	0	0	5
Partial	476	12	0	46	320
Viscera	4,222	51	0	1,570	829

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION

November

Special Milk

Farm inspections	2
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5,564
Samples examined	7,592
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	645
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	411

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	42
Samples examined	71
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	9
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

18. With the exception of anthrax, equine infectious abortion, trichomoniasis and strangles, animal diseases decreased during December.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	Number of Cases	
	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Anthrax	2	3
Blackleg	1	0
Brucellosis	3	0
Trichomoniasis	47	52
Texas fever	69	9
Swine erysipelas	2	1
Swine plague	24	0
Rabies	3	2
Equine scabies	1	0
Strangles	199	201
Equine infectious abortion	4	20
Equine infectious anemia	78	43
Chick pullorum	5,994	2,792
Fowl cholera	284	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

19. Nineteen dentists were re-established in practice during January.

20. The oral surgery faculties of all dental schools met in Tokyo during the week of 22 January and discussed methods of improving instruction techniques.

NURSING AFFAIRS

21. The first edition of the monthly magazine "Health and Midwifery" was published by the Midwifery Association during the month.

22. The St. Luke's College of Nursing was given approval by the Ministry of Education to continue to award diplomas to students upon graduation as long as they remain in the Model Demonstration School of Nursing.

A quota of 80 students was set for the Demonstration School of Nursing for the academic year beginning in April 1947. The students will be drawn from the St. Luke's College of Nursing, Red Cross chapters and the general public according to a fixed ratio.

SUPPLY

Penicillin

23. Government control specifications were set during January for the testing of commercial penicillin and details of the official methods of carrying out tests of potency, toxicity, pyrogenicity, sterility, moisture content, clarity and pH (degree of acidity or alkalinity) were formulated for issuance to the manufacturers. The regulations will become effective three months from date of issuance.

Standards for penicillin bottles and level contents were set up and will be put into effect on 1 April.

24. An eight-day assay school for the training of penicillin manufacturers' technicians was held during the week of 27 January at the Tokyo Imperial University.

25. The Penicillin Manufacturers Association has placed orders for construction of 23 shaking machines and three companies have completed flowsheets and detailed working drawings of penicillin pilot plants.

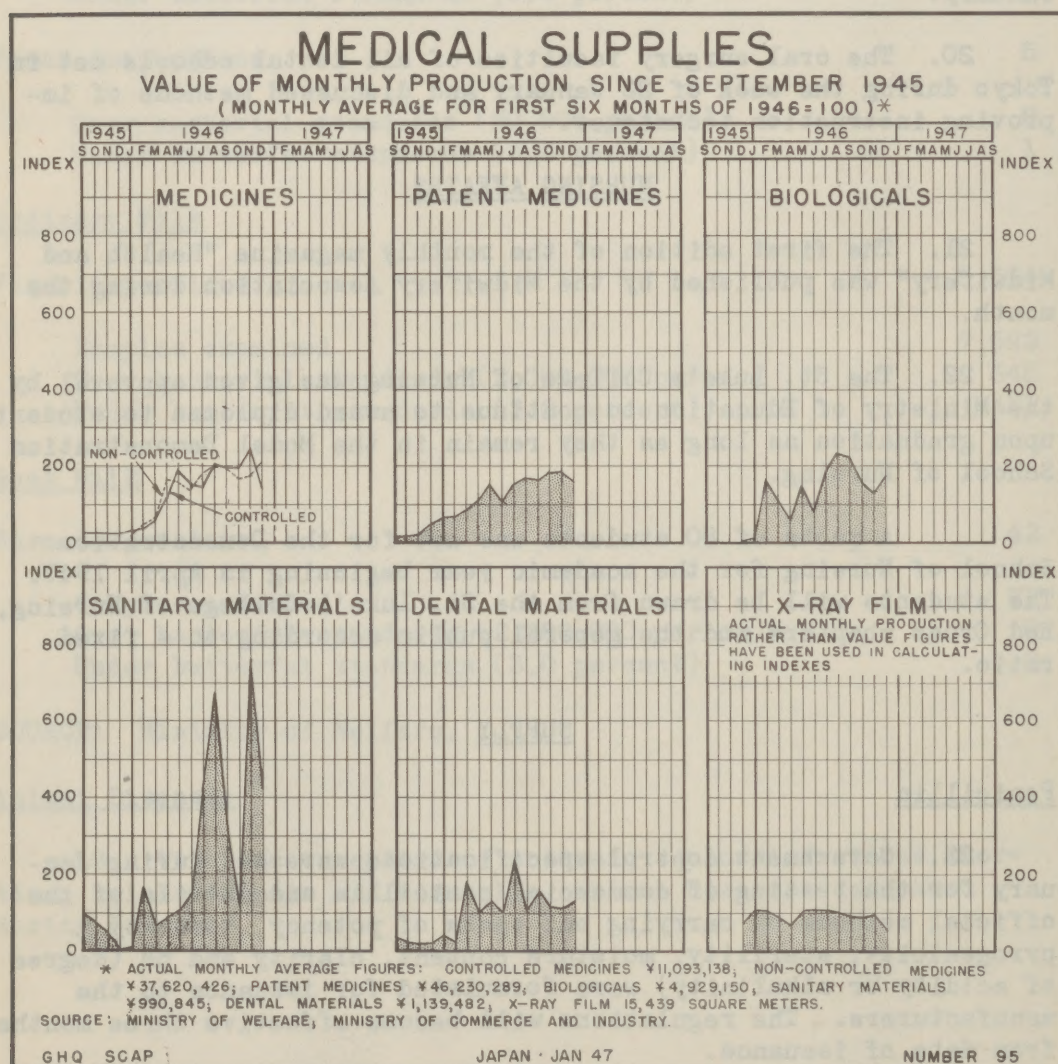
Production

26. Production of medical and dental supplies in December decreased to ¥ 185,097,835 in over-all volume from ¥ 194,336,855 in November.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

December
(yen)

Controlled medicines	15,805,686
Noncontrolled medicines	79,261,179
Patent medicines	75,411,772
Sanitary materials	4,208,318
Dental materials	1,574,802
Biologicals	8,836,078



27. The production of sulfamine products decreased in December. A total of 6,636 kilograms was produced as compared with 11,745 kilograms during November.

Sulfathiazol production totaled 831 kilograms, an increase over all previous monthly production.

28. Production of antipyretics totaled 18,844 kilograms during December.

29. A new high of 811 kilograms was reached in the production of anesthetics but output remained insufficient to meet minimum requirements.

30. Production of typhus vaccine increased sharply in December but adequate assay tests have not been accomplished and distribution will not be made until such tests are completed.

PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Cholera vaccine	3,600	-
Typhus vaccine	150,970	1,942,200
Triple typhoid vaccine	4,750	400,500
Smallpox vaccine (doses)	1,410,000	2,069,410
Whooping cough vaccine	-	187,600
Diphtheria antitoxin	124,000	144,820
Diphtheria toxoid	567,780	104,600

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

31. Japan has 78,350 individuals requiring prosthetic appliances. Approximately 50 percent of this quantity has been produced and distributed by 89 factories, of which the largest employs 37 workers and 76 have fewer than 10 workers.

PROSTHETIC APPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Artificial thigh	16,500
Artificial leg	18,000
Artificial upper arm	5,260
Artificial lower arm	9,740
Support instrument for thigh	6,010
Support instrument for leg	8,640
Corset, brace	12,200
Assistant shoes	<u>2,000</u>
Total	78,350

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

32. A production program for medical supplies necessary to examine all school children in Japan for tuberculosis was initiated during the month. It is estimated that 300 X-ray machines, 540,000 rolls of 35-millimeter film, 7,750 pounds of developing solution and 36,220 pounds of fixing solution will be required to examine approximately 18,000,000 children of school age.

33. Mixing and milling of 10 percent DDT dust and residual effect spray were started during January. DDT concentrate is

furnished through imports from the United States while talc and pyrophyllite are provided from Japanese and Korean sources. Kerosene for mixing residual effect spray is also imported.

An adequate distribution system has been developed and eight storage depots selected.

Distribution

34. Financial difficulties and transportation problems of the Central Medicine Distributing Company have delayed distribution of controlled medicines. In January action was taken to expedite operations of the Company and reports show an increased distribution to prefectures.

The Ministry of Welfare issued instructions to all prefectural control companies to expedite distribution and not to accumulate stocks in excess of reserve needs, previously a common practice. The activities of the Central Medicine Distribution Company are closely supervised by the Ministry of Welfare.

35. During December the Central Medicine Distributing Company purchased ¥ 38,889,903.67 worth of controlled medicines and distributed over ¥ 34,000,000 worth. The purchases and sales showed an increase of approximately ¥ 10,000,000 over the previous month.

36. During December ¥ 4,659,134 worth of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines and ¥ 124,072 worth of surgical instruments were sold. The sale of medicines increased approximately ¥ 1,000,000 over the previous month but the total value of surgical instrument sales decreased due to a large bulk sale made to the Tokyo Medical Association.

Narcotics

37. Release of specific quantities of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics to central wholesalers during January was approved by SCAP. The supply released will make approximately 2,500,000 codeine tablets (one half grain each) and 2,000,000 ampoules of one-cubic centimeter morphine injections available for purchase by registrants as required.

Workers engaged in handling the narcotics are screened for their integrity and the repackaging is being done in well-equipped sanitary laboratories under close supervision.

38. Osaka narcotic inspectors were granted police power over narcotic violations and are working in close liaison with police narcotic vice squads.

During the month Osaka and Tokyo narcotic control officials received instructions in narcotic investigation procedures.

39. Seven doctors were arrested for narcotic violations in November and nine others were convicted and sentenced for illegally possessing heroin. Forty-two unregistered persons including three addicts were arrested.

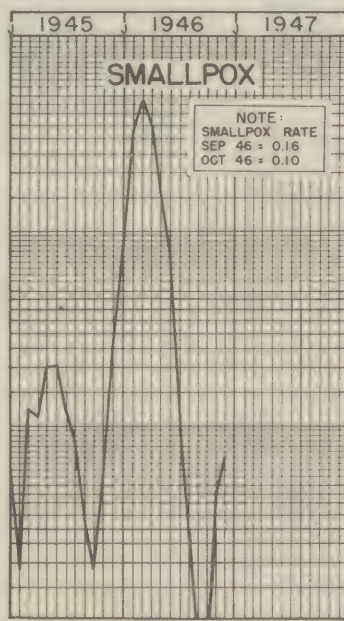
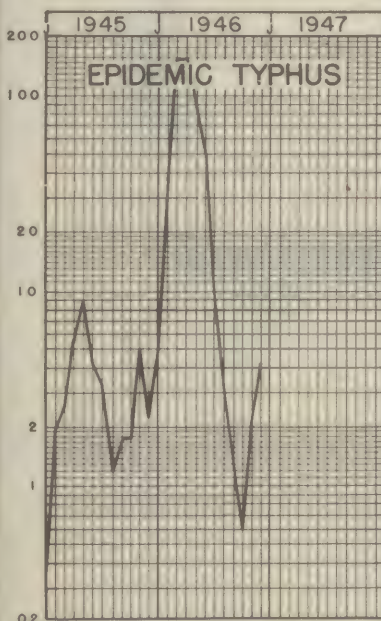
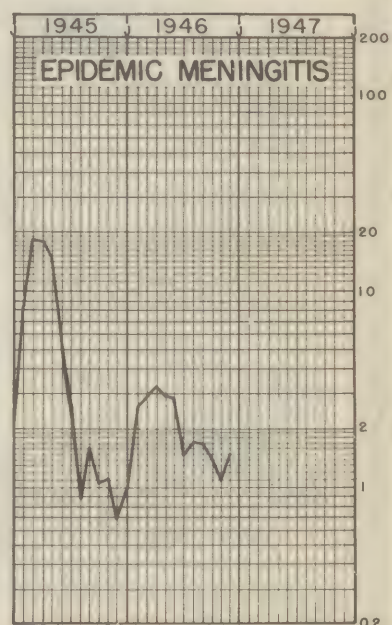
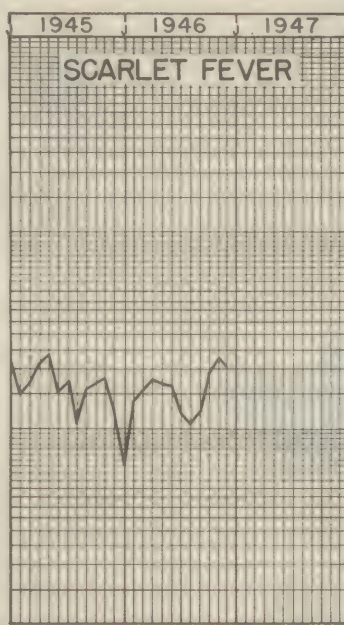
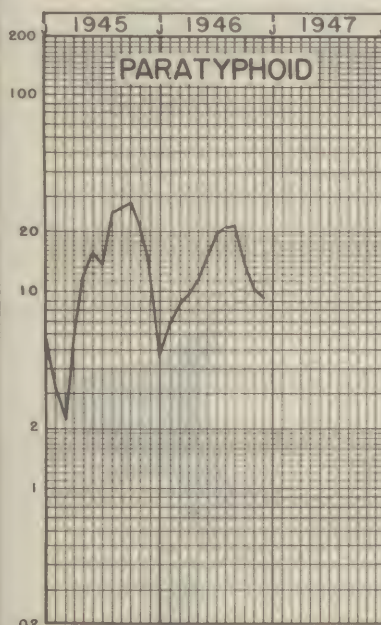
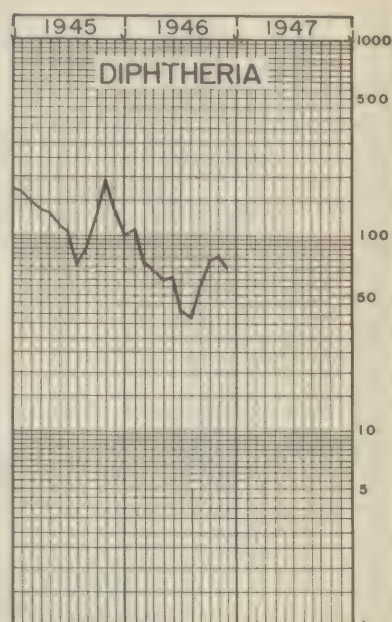
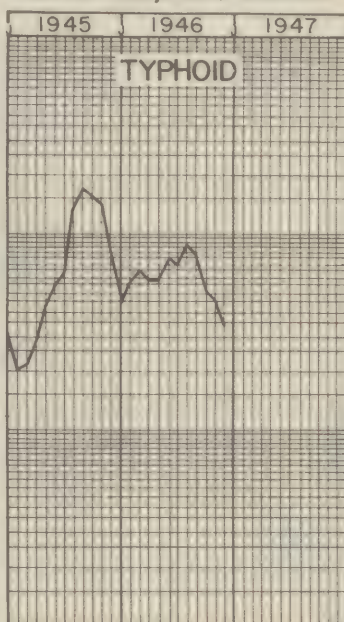
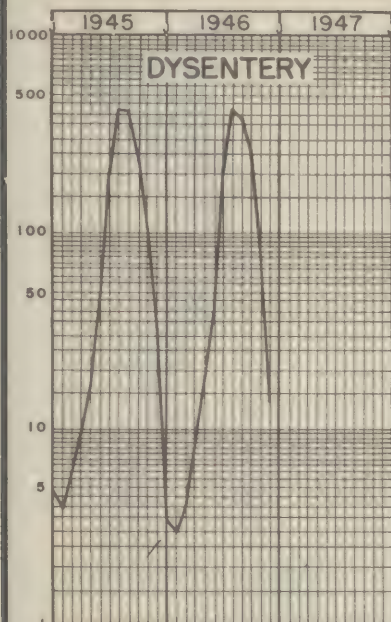
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Diphtheria

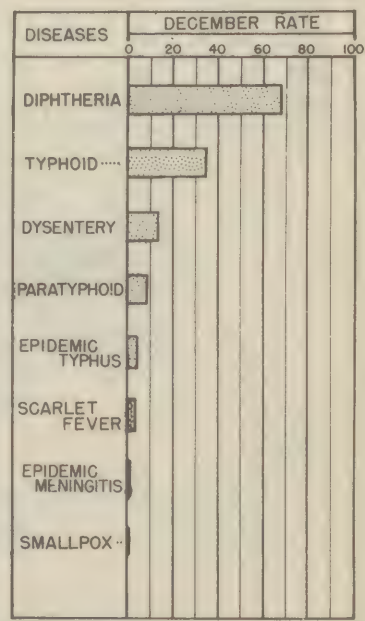
40. The incidence of diphtheria decreased from 78.6 per 100,000 per annum in November to 67.7 in December, the first

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1945
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE:
SMALLPOX RATE
SEP 46 = 0.16
OCT 46 = 0.10



NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

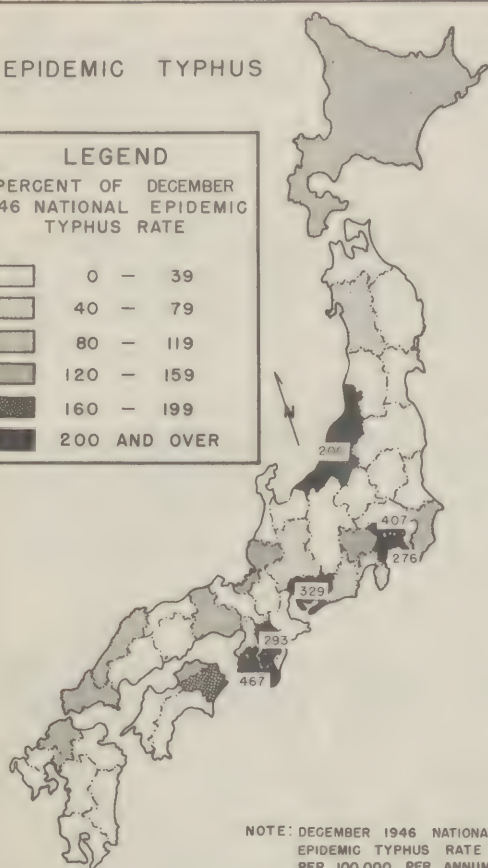
BY PREFECTURES DECEMBER 1946

EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

LEGEND

PERCENT OF DECEMBER
1946 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC
TYPHUS RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



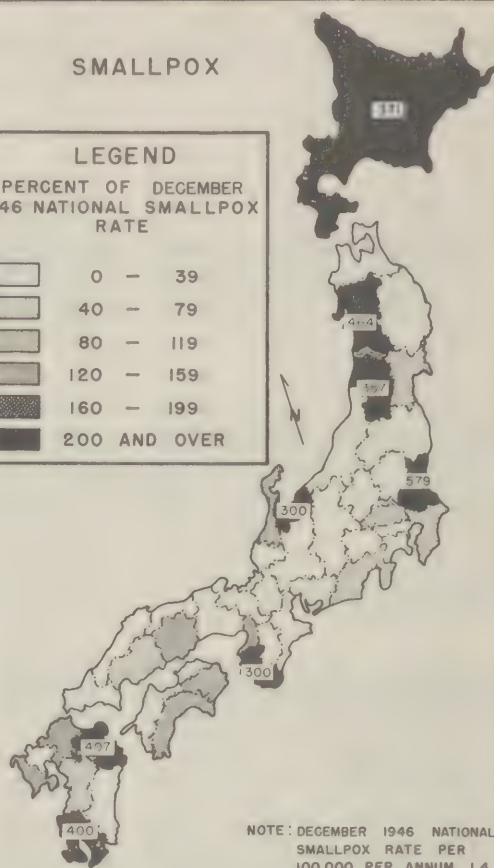
NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
4.2

SMALLPOX

LEGEND

PERCENT OF DECEMBER
1946 NATIONAL SMALLPOX
RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



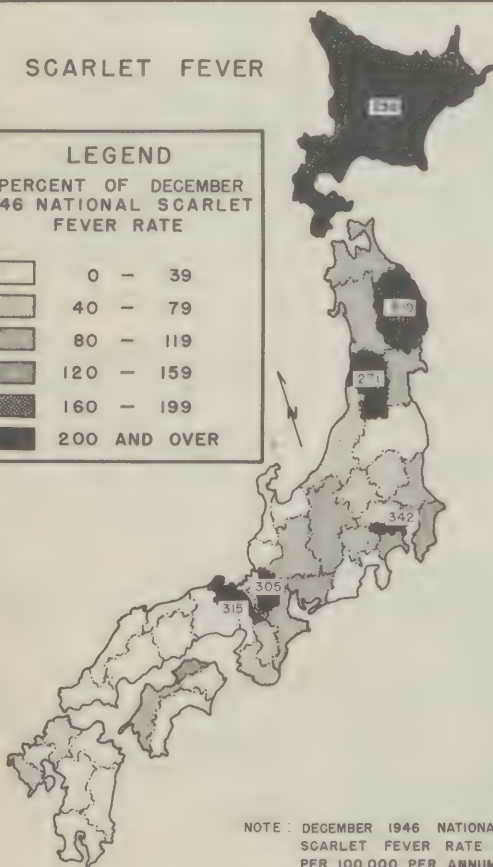
NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
SMALLPOX RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 1.4

SCARLET FEVER

LEGEND

PERCENT OF DECEMBER
1946 NATIONAL SCARLET
FEVER RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



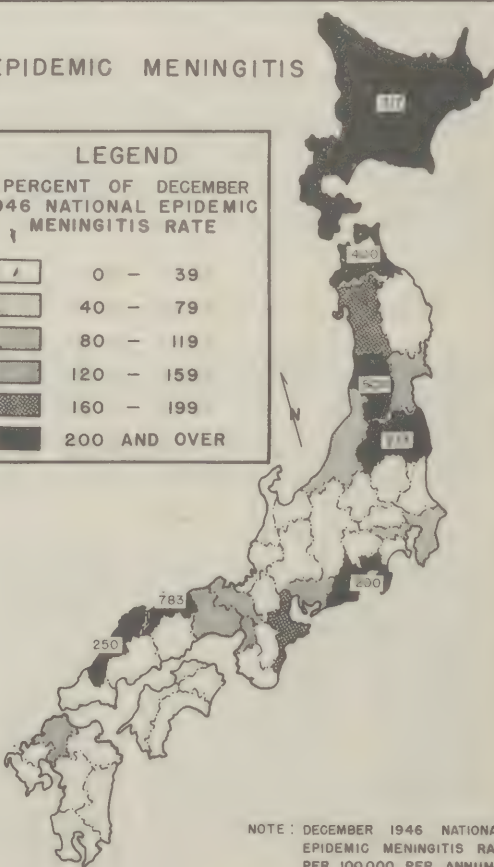
NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
SCARLET FEVER RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
4.1

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

LEGEND

PERCENT OF DECEMBER
1946 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC
MENINGITIS RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
1.5

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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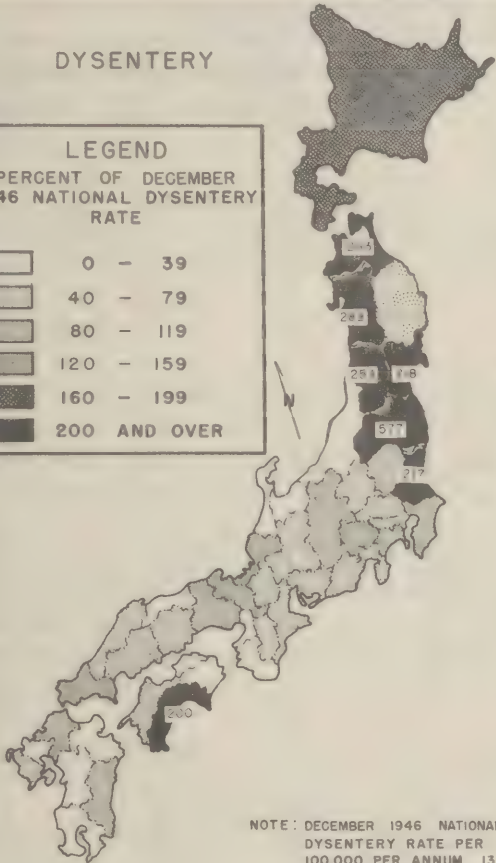
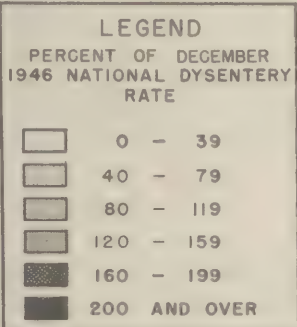
JAPAN · JAN 47

NUMBER 97A

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

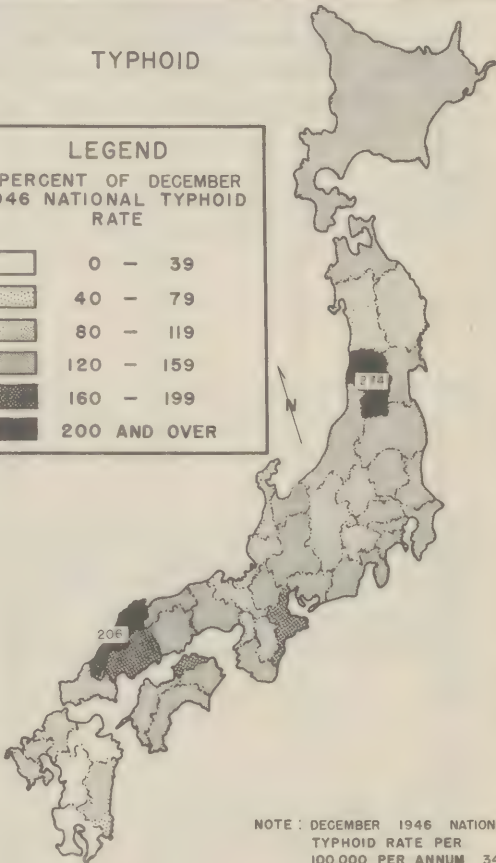
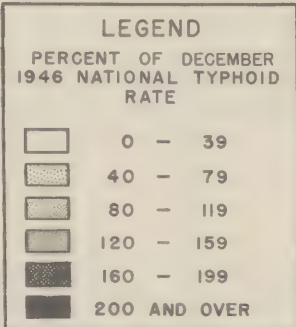
BY PREFECTURES - DECEMBER 1946

DYSENTERY



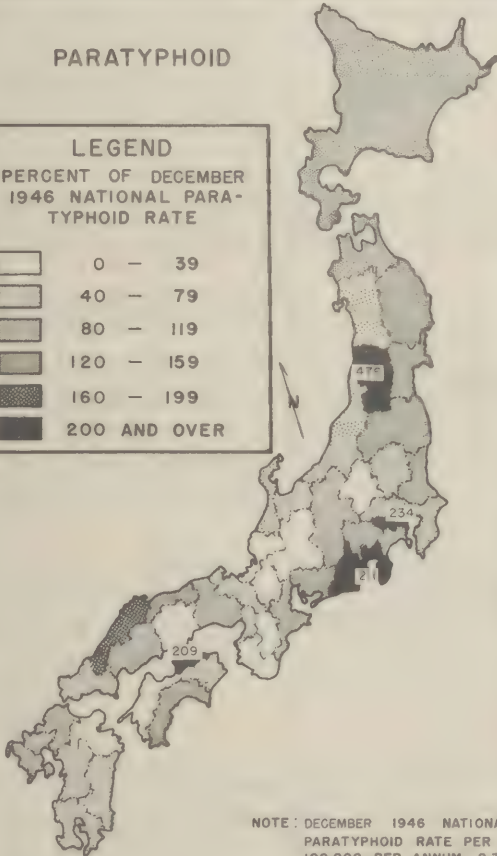
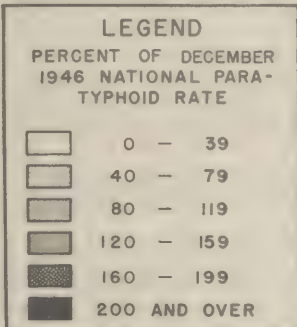
NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
DYSENTERY RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 13.9

TYPHOID



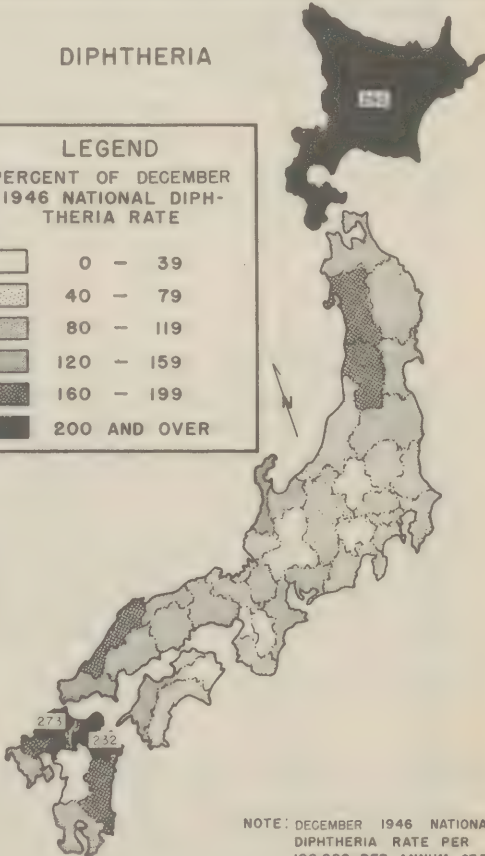
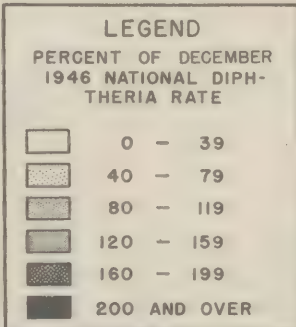
NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
TYPHOID RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 34.2

PARATYPHOID



NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
PARATYPHOID RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 9.3

DIPHTHERIA



NOTE: DECEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
DIPHTHERIA RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 67.7

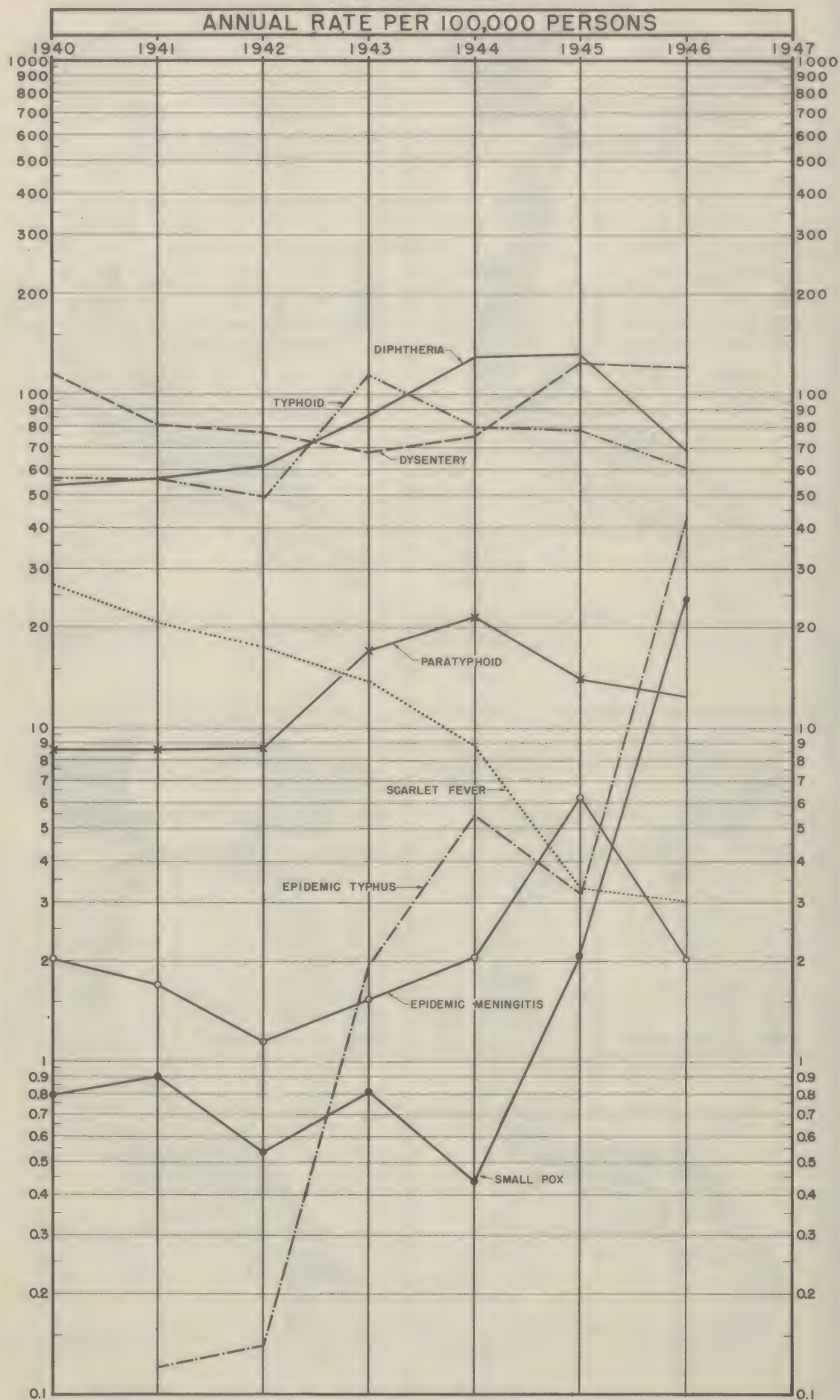
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRENDS 1940 - 1946



NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

decline since August. The rate of 67.7 is approximately 50 percent of that for December 1945.

The annual diphtheria rate for 1946 was 67.5 per 100,000 per annum, declined 50 percent from the 1945 rate and is the lowest annual rate since 1942. The decrease in incidence was not consistent throughout the country; it was most marked in central Honshu.

The absence of a marked rise in November and December is attributed to the nationwide program for immunization of children carried out during the last three months of 1946.

Dysentery

41. The dysentery rate dropped from 73.4 per 100,000 per annum in November to 13.9 in December. This was a seasonal decline but was more rapid than that of the corresponding period of the previous year.

While the incidence curve for dysentery for the country in 1946 was similar to that of 1945 the national rate decreased slightly to 120.4 per 100,000 per annum. The highest prefectural rates occurred in northern Honshu, Shikoku and three prefectures in Kyushu.

Typhoid Fever

42. Typhoid fever incidence in December declined from 45.4 per 100,000 per annum in November to 34.2. The rate for December 1945 was 83.5.

The annual rate for typhoid fever in 1946 was 60.9 per 100,000 per annum, a decrease of approximately 20 percent from 1945. The vaccination of more than 22,000,000 persons against typhoid fever during 1946 was a major factor in the reduction of incidence and the elimination of the summer rise.

The incidence of typhoid fever was relatively low in the central and northern prefectures of the country but increases were noted in Chugoku, Kyushu and Shikoku.

Paratyphoid Fever

43. There was no significant change in the incidence of paratyphoid fever from November to December. The drop from 10.0 per 100,000 per annum to 9.3 in December was a seasonal decline. The case rate for 1946 was 12.5 per 100,000 per annum, as compared with 14.1 in 1945.

There were marked variations in the rates for individual prefectures but no consistent pattern or regional distribution either of incidence or rates of change was noted as compared with the preceding year.

Smallpox

44. The December smallpox rate increased from 0.9 per 100,000 per annum in November to 1.4. The total number of cases involved is not great and tends to reduce the significance of the percentage increase. Smallpox was better controlled during the month than in the corresponding period of 1945, in which the rate was 4.8 per 100,000 per annum.

The annual smallpox rate increased to 24.4 per 100,000 per annum as contrasted with 2.1 in 1945. This represents 17,800 cases of which 17,500 cases occurred during the first six months of 1946, the peak of the epidemic occurring in March.

All prefectures except Akita showed marked increases in 1946 over 1945. The epidemic centered in the urban prefectures of central Honshu and in Hokkaido. Twenty-three prefectures showed less than 50 percent of the national rate. Osaka, Hyogo, Hokkaido, Nara, Tokyo, Kyoto, Aichi and Kagawa Prefectures contributed most to the national rate.

45. A nationwide smallpox vaccination campaign was inaugurated during the epidemic but defects in the vaccination technique led to a repetition of the program during May, following which there was a gradual decrease of incidence.

Typhus Fever

46. The incidence of typhus fever increased from 2.1 per 100,000 per annum in November to 4.2 in December. The December 1945 rate was 2.3 per 100,000 per annum.

Total typhus cases in 1946 were 31,000, of which 30,000 cases occurred during the first six months of the year. The major portion of the epidemic was concentrated in the urban areas although all prefectures except Gumma increased over the 1945 rate. Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo, Aomori, Hokkaido, Kyoto and Kanagawa Prefectures showed rates above the national average.

47. On 17 January a spray program was put into effect by the Ministry of Welfare to systematically treat railway coaches, tram-cars, buses, railway stations, theaters, restaurants and other public places with residual effect DDT and pyrethrum emulsion sprays of 2 percent cresols.

Cholera

48. During December 25 cases of Asiatic cholera were reported, 23 of which occurred among fishermen in Hyogo and Okayama Prefectures.

Scarlet Fever

49. The December scarlet fever rate decreased to 4.1 per 100,000 per annum from 4.5 in November. The rate for the corresponding period of 1945 was 2.5 per 100,000 per annum. The scarlet fever incidence has been consistently decreasing since 1940. The annual rate decreased from 3.4 per 100,000 per annum in 1945 to 3.0 in 1946.

Epidemic Meningitis

50. The rate of epidemic meningitis in December increased to 1.5 per 100,000 per annum from 1.1 in November. The December 1945 rate was 0.7 per 100,000 per annum. The annual rate decreased from 6.2 per 100,000 per annum in 1945 to 2.0 in 1946.

Malaria

51. The malaria case rate decreased from 24.9 per 100,000 per annum in November to 14.9 in December. The majority of all malaria cases reported were recurrent cases; this decrease is explained on a seasonal basis and by the onset of cold weather.

Japanese B Encephalitis

52. Japanese B encephalitis was made a reportable disease in June 1946 and since then 176 cases were reported, giving a rate of 0.4 per 100,000 per annum. All cases were reported on a clinical basis and could not be confirmed by laboratory examinations.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN 1946

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Rate a/</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Rate a/</u>	<u>Case Fatality b/</u>
Diphtheria	49,166	67.5	3,891	5.3	7.9
Dysentery	87,737	120.4	13,198	18.1	15.0
Typhoid	44,421	60.9	5,388	7.4	12.1
Paratyphoid	9,090	12.5	474	0.7	5.2
Smallpox	17,800	24.4	2,823	3.9	15.9
Epidemic typhus	31,141	42.7	2,909	4.0	9.3
Malaria	26,207	35.8	87	0.1	0.3
Cholera	1,229	1.7	528	0.7	42.8
Scarlet fever	2,209	3.0	100	0.1	4.5
Epidemic meningitis	1,468	2.0	424	0.6	28.9
Encephalitis	176	0.4	79	0.1	44.9
Plague	0		0		

a/ Per 100,000 persons per annum.

b/ Deaths per 100 cases.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Venereal Diseases

53. Venereal disease control clinics are being established in the health centers of the prefectural health departments. These clinics are also training centers for personnel who will staff additional clinics.

Public information and education on venereal disease control are being carried on through pamphlets and radio programs, and undergraduate medical students, medical faculties and practicing physicians are given lectures on this subject.

Port Quarantine

54. In addition to the Haneda and Iwakuni ports of entry for air traffic, Tachikawa and Yokota airfields are also terminals for international flights. A daily flight to Korea is based at Tachikawa and irregularly scheduled flights terminate at Yokota. Quarantine processing is carried out by Occupation Forces medical personnel.

55. A new method of cyanide fumigation of ships was initiated at Yokohama on 5 January. It is similar to the "Discoid" (use of hydrogen-cyanide-995-saturated fiber discs) method employed in the United States quarantine service.

NUTRITION

56. The November nutrition survey showed increased current consumption of leafy green vegetables and sweet potatoes. Findings of the physical examination reflect the character and quality of food available before the staple food ration was increased in November.

NUTRITION SURVEYS








CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

NUTRITION SURVEY COVERAGE

AREAS AND GROUPS SURVEYED	DATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS SURVEYED		
		CONSUMPTION SURVEY	WEIGHT SURVEY	SYMPTOM SURVEY
TOKYO FAMILIES	DECEMBER 1945	16,020	—	31,965
	MAY 1946	13,097	32,871	32,871
	AUGUST 1946	13,368	31,114	31,116
	NOVEMBER 1946	13,299	29,668	29,890
FAMILIES IN FOUR CITIES: FUKUOKA, KURE, NAGOYA AND OSAKA	FEBRUARY 1946	13,810	—	29,257
FAMILIES IN EIGHT CITIES: FUKUOKA, KANAZAWA, KURE, MATSUYAMA, NAGOYA, OSAKA, SAPPORO AND SENDAI	MAY 1946	22,135	45,586	45,586
	AUGUST 1946	21,744	46,364	46,420
	NOVEMBER 1946	21,681	44,669	45,267
RURAL FAMILIES IN 19 PREFECTURES (UNDERLINED BELOW)	FEBRUARY 1946	37,836	—	64,513
RURAL FAMILIES IN 27 PREFECTURES: AICHI, CHIBA, EHIME, FUKUI, FUKUOKA, GUMMA, HIROSHIMA, HOKKAIDO, KYOTO, IBARAKI, ISHIKAWA, IWATE, KANAGAWA, KOCHI, KUMAMOTO, KYOTO, MIYAGI, OKAYAMA, OSAKA, SAGA, SAITAMA, SHIGA, SHIZUOKA, TOCHIGI, TOKYO, TOYAMA, WAKAYAMA.	MAY 1946	49,609	75,763	75,983
	AUGUST 1946	49,436	75,022	75,033
	NOVEMBER 1946	48,759	72,302	72,907
FAMILIES OF EMPLOYEES OF KOSAKA COPPER MINE IN AKITA	MAY 1946	1,109	2,508	2,508
	AUGUST 1946	1,186	2,000	2,000
	NOVEMBER 1946	1,257	1,981	2,000
FAMILIES OF RAILWAY WORKERS IN TOKYO	MAY 1946	627	1,200	1,200
	AUGUST 1946	616	982	982
	NOVEMBER 1946	617	1,142	1,142
FAMILIES OF EMPLOYEES OF BIBAI COAL MINE IN HOKKAIDO, JOBAN COAL MINE IN FUKUSHIMA AND MITSUI MIKE AND MITSUI YAMANE COAL MINES IN FUKUOKA.	FEBRUARY 1946	189	—	—
	MAY 1946	3,595	6,175	6,175
	AUGUST 1946	3,577	5,994	6,000
	NOVEMBER 1946	3,518	5,884	6,000



LEGEND

-  PREFECTURE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG AND NOV 46
-  PREFECTURE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, AND NOV 46
-  CITY SURVEYED IN DEC 45 AND MAY, AUG AND NOV 46
-  CITY SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG AND NOV 46
-  CITY SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG AND NOV 46
-  COPPER MINE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG AND NOV 46
-  COAL MINE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG AND NOV 46

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

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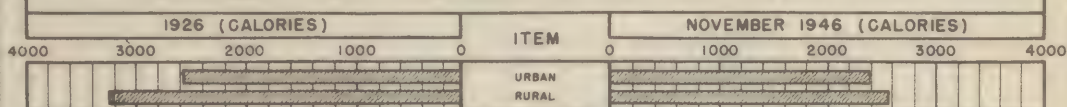
JAPAN · JAN 47

NUMBER 99

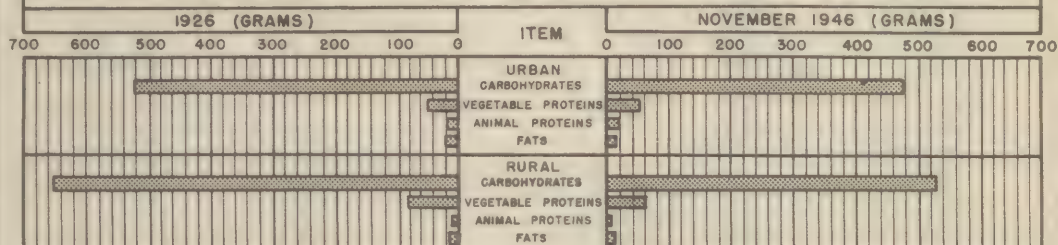
NUTRITION · 1926 AND NOVEMBER 1946

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION PER ADULT UNIT · REPRESENTATIVE URBAN AND RURAL FAMILIES *

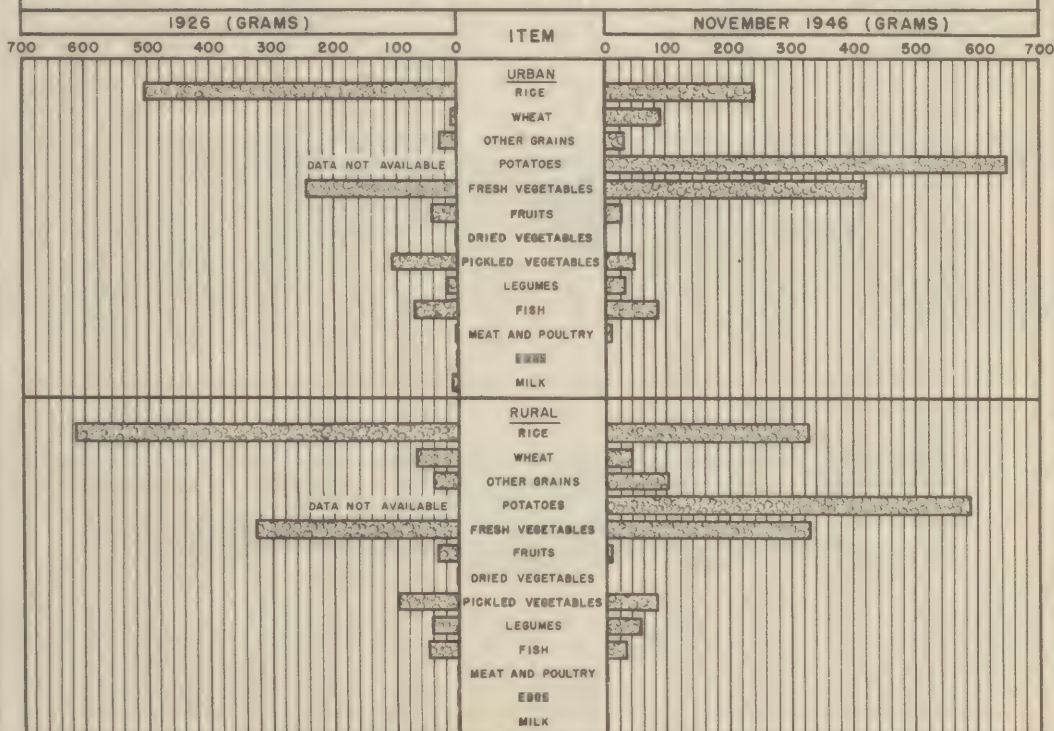
AVERAGE DAILY CALORIC INTAKE PER ADULT UNIT



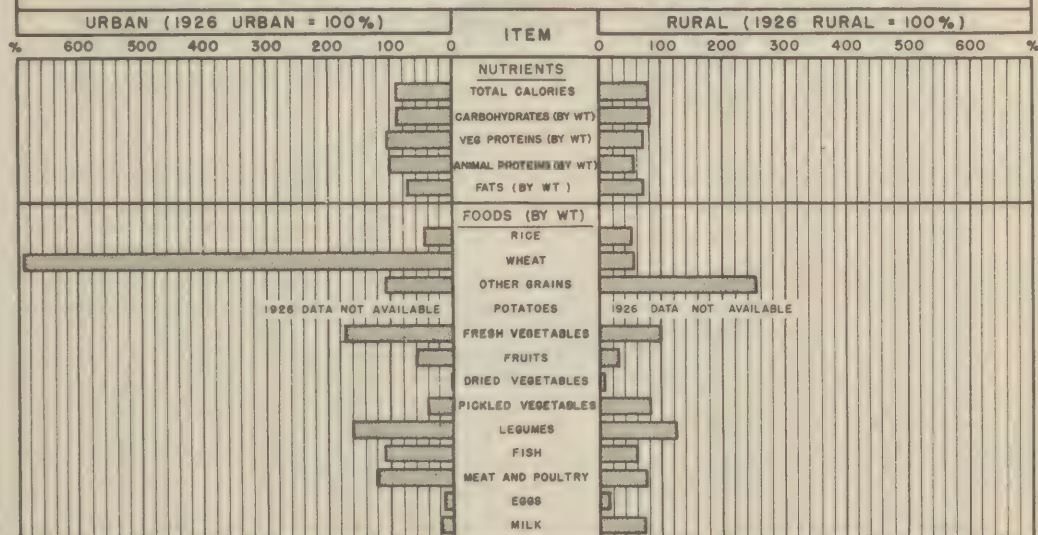
AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF NUTRIENTS PER ADULT UNIT



AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF SPECIFIED FOOD PER ADULT UNIT



NOVEMBER 1946 EXPRESSED AS PERCENT OF 1926



* IN ORDER TO ADJUST AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION DATA FOR VARIATIONS IN POPULATION COMPOSITION, ALL DATA HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF A STANDARD POPULATION COMPOSED OF ADULT MALES ENGAGED IN MODERATE LABOR. URBAN SURVEYS MADE IN EIGHT CITIES; RURAL SURVEYS MADE IN TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

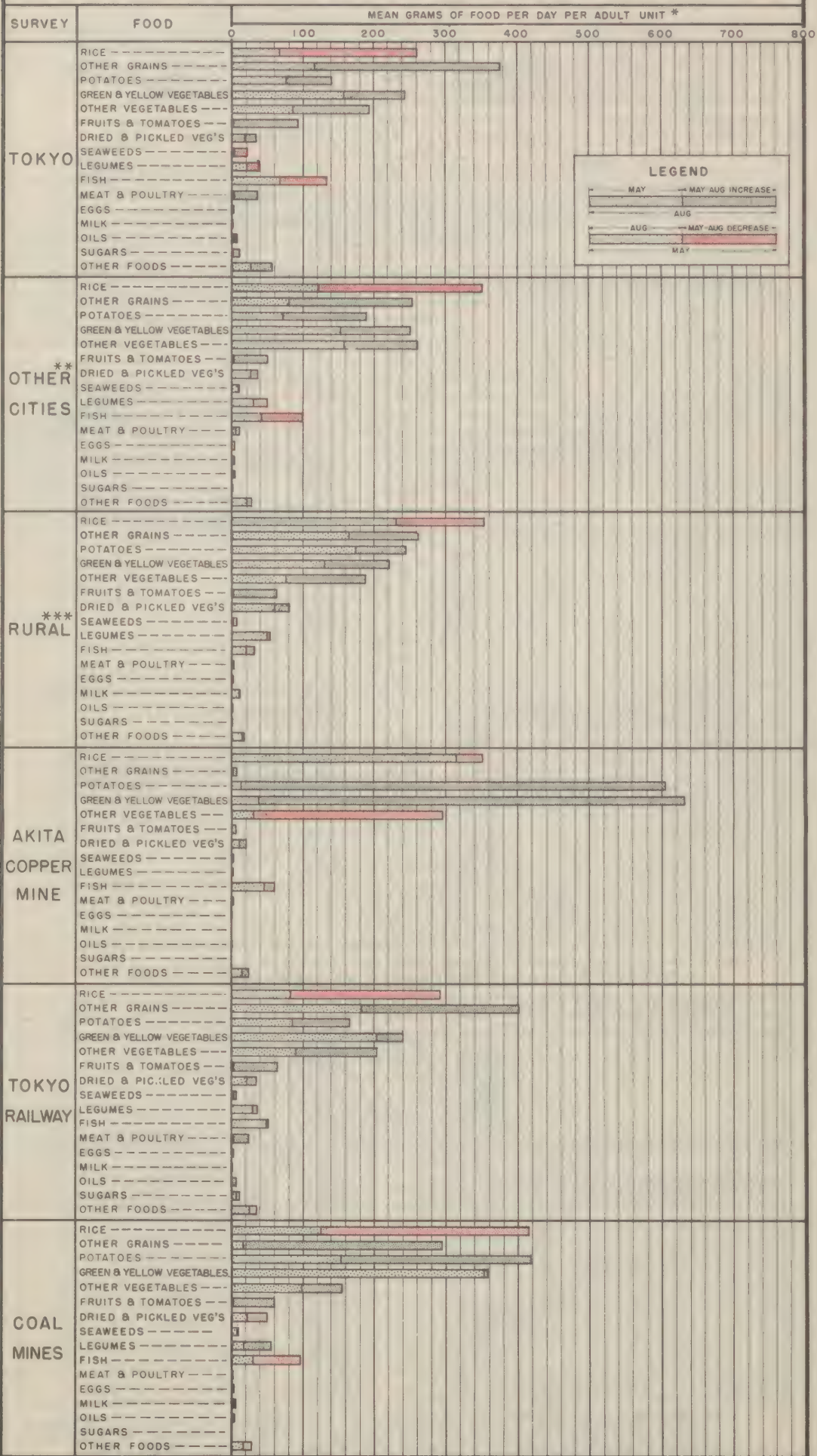
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JAPAN · JAN 47

NUMBER 100

AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

PER ADULT UNIT* REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES MAY AND AUGUST 1946



* IN ORDER TO ADJUST DAILY CONSUMPTION DATA FOR VARIATIONS IN POPULATION COMPOSITION, ALL DATA HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF A STANDARD POPULATION COMPOSED OF ADULT MALES ENGAGED IN MODERATE LABOR.

** EIGHT CITIES.

*** TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

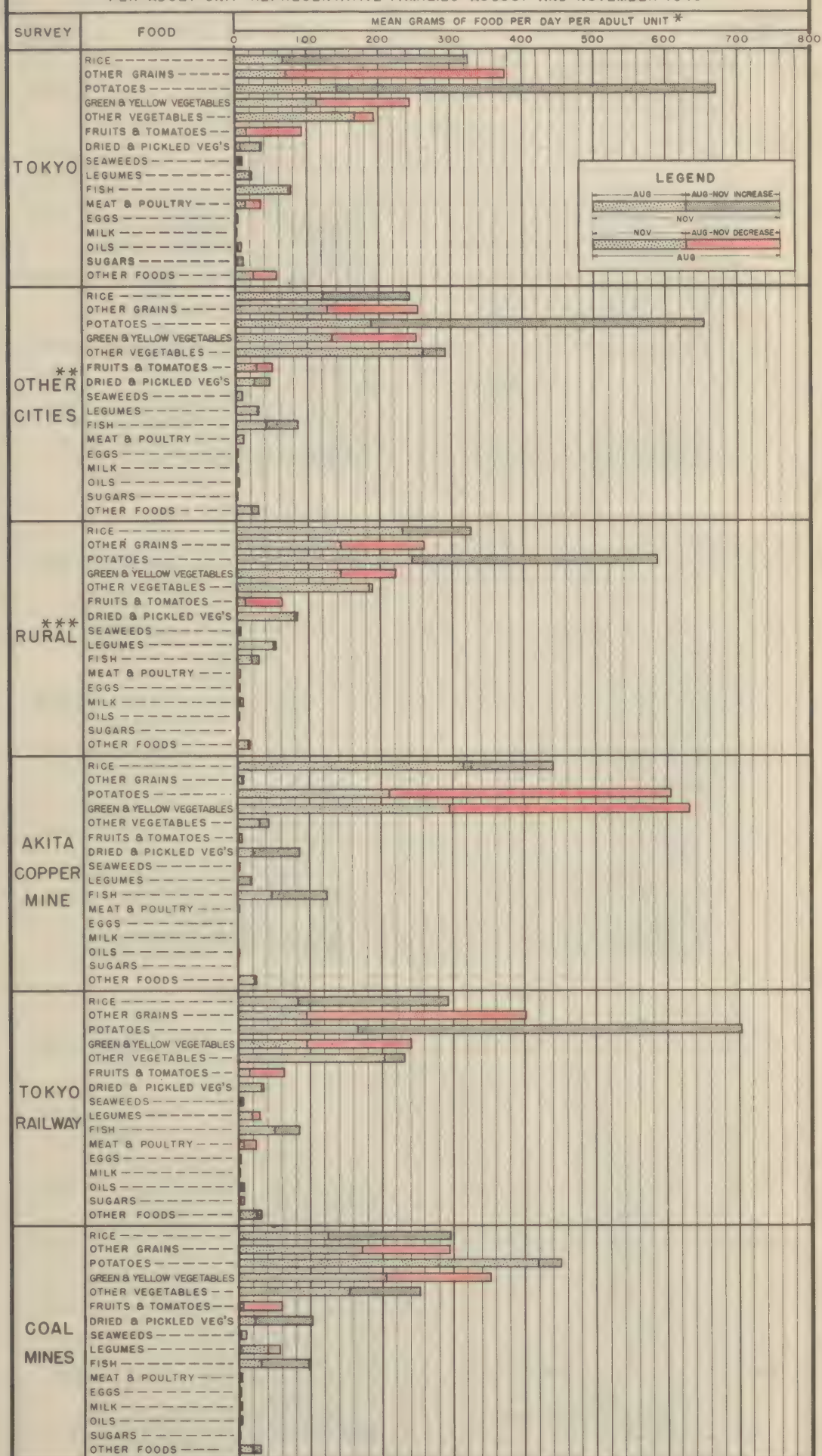
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JAPAN-JAN 47

NUMBER 101A

AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

PER ADULT UNIT* REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES AUGUST AND NOVEMBER 1946



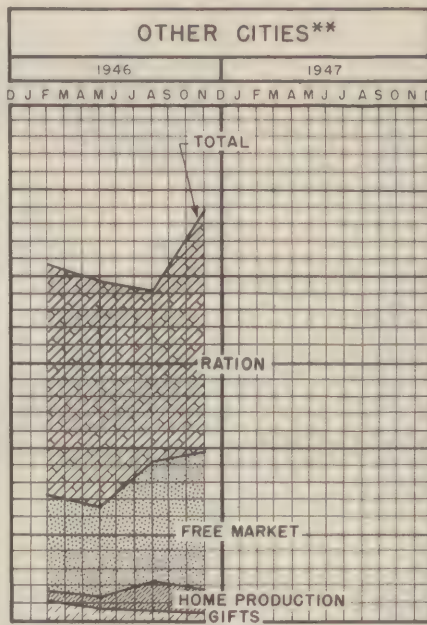
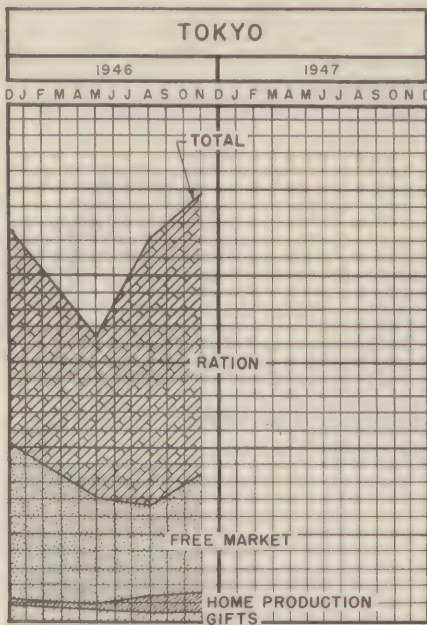
* IN ORDER TO ADJUST DAILY CONSUMPTION DATA FOR VARIATIONS IN POPULATION COMPOSITION, ALL DATA HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF A STANDARD POPULATION COMPOSED OF ADULT MALES ENGAGED IN MODERATE LABOR.
 ** EIGHT CITIES.
 *** TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN JAN 47

NUMBER 101B

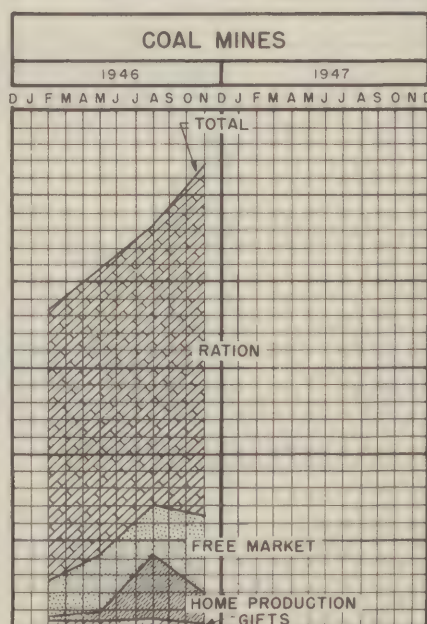
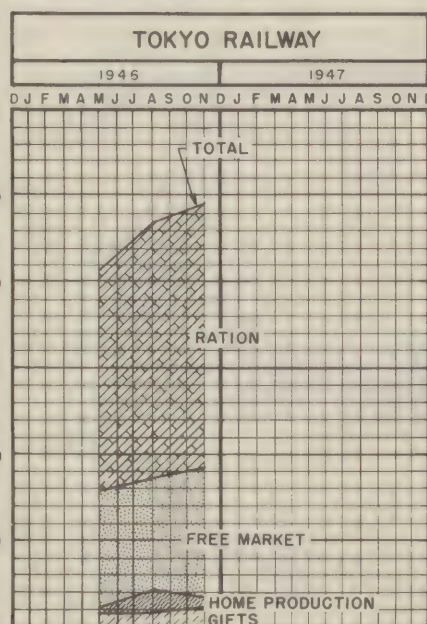
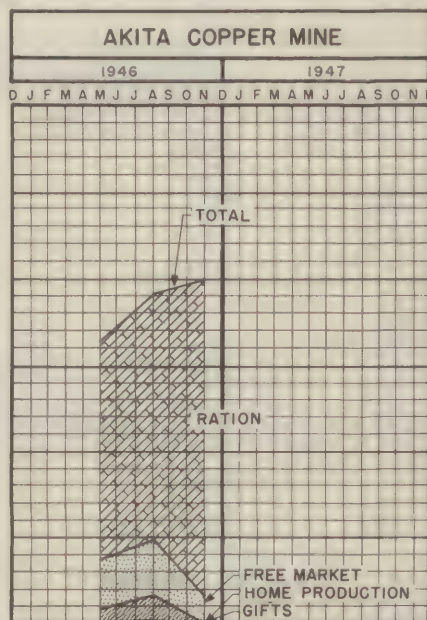
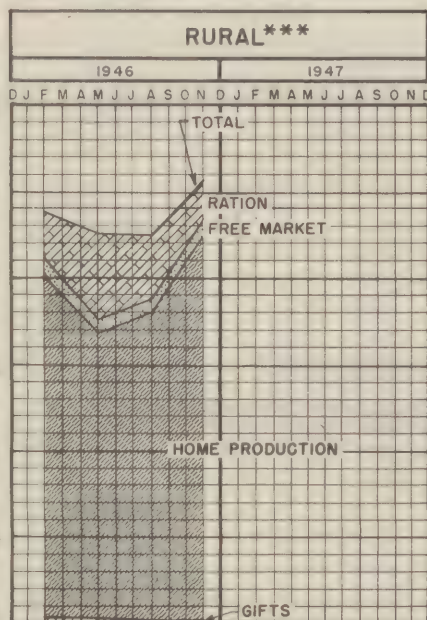
AVERAGE DAILY CALORIC INTAKE

CLASSIFIED BY SOURCES OF FOOD · REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES · SINCE DECEMBER 1945

MEAN DAILY
CALORIC
INTAKE
PER ADULT
UNIT*



MEAN DAILY
CALORIC
INTAKE
PER ADULT
UNIT*



* IN ORDER TO ADJUST AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION DATA FOR VARIATIONS IN POPULATION COMPOSITION, ALL DATA HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF A STANDARD POPULATION COMPOSED OF ADULT MALES ENGAGED IN MODERATE LABOR.

** FOUR CITIES: FEBRUARY; EIGHT CITIES: MAY, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER.

*** NINETEEN PREFECTURES: FEBRUARY; TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES: MAY, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

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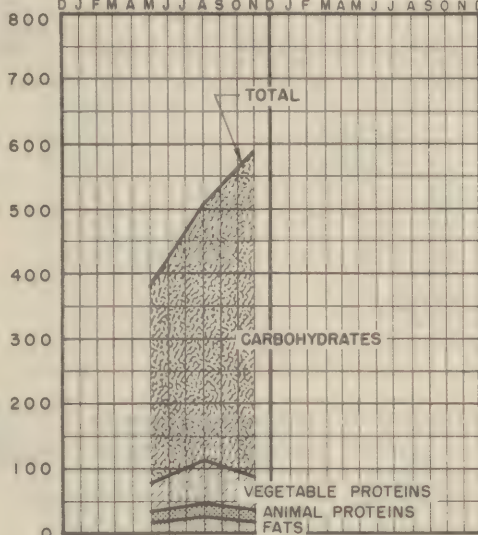
JAPAN · JAN 47

NUMBER 102

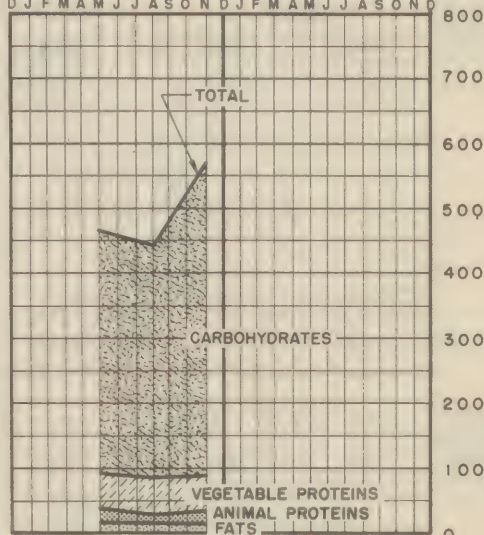
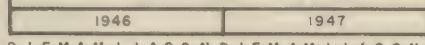
FATS, PROTEINS AND CARBOHYDRATES

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION · REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES · SINCE MAY 1946

MEAN DAILY
GRAMS
PER ADULT
UNIT*

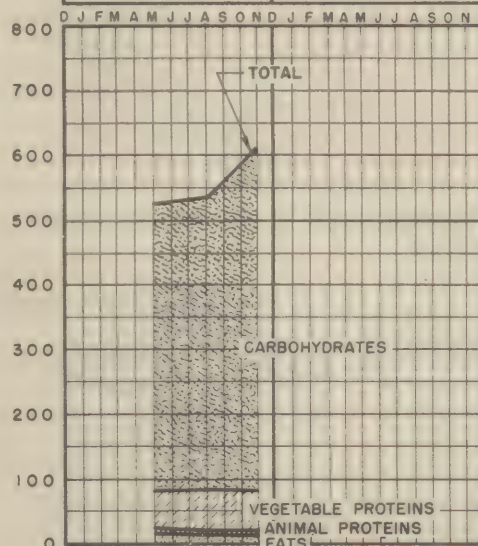


OTHER CITIES**

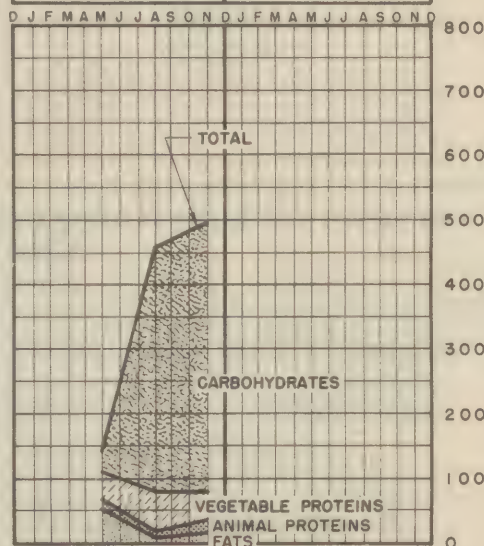


MEAN DAILY
GRAMS
PER ADULT
UNIT*

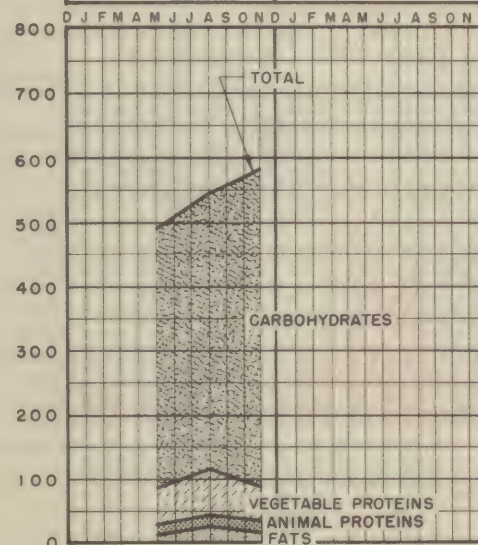
RURAL***



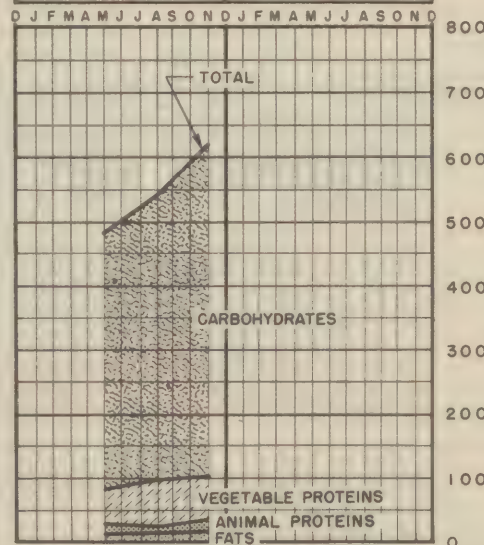
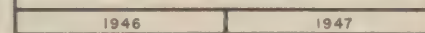
AKITA COPPER MINE



TOKYO RAILWAY



COAL MINES



* IN ORDER TO ADJUST AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION DATA FOR VARIATIONS IN POPULATION COMPOSITION, ALL DATA HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF A STANDARD POPULATION COMPOSED OF ADULT MALES ENGAGED IN MODERATE LABOR.

** EIGHT CITIES.

*** TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

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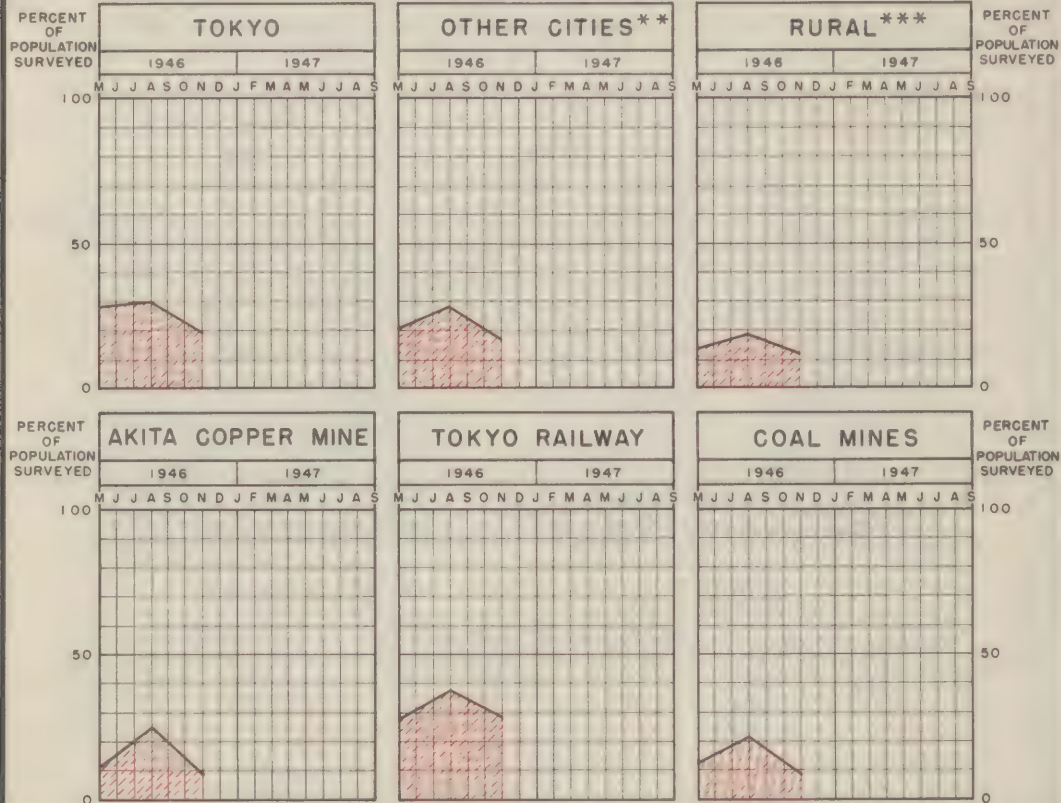
JAPAN · JAN 47

NUMBER 103

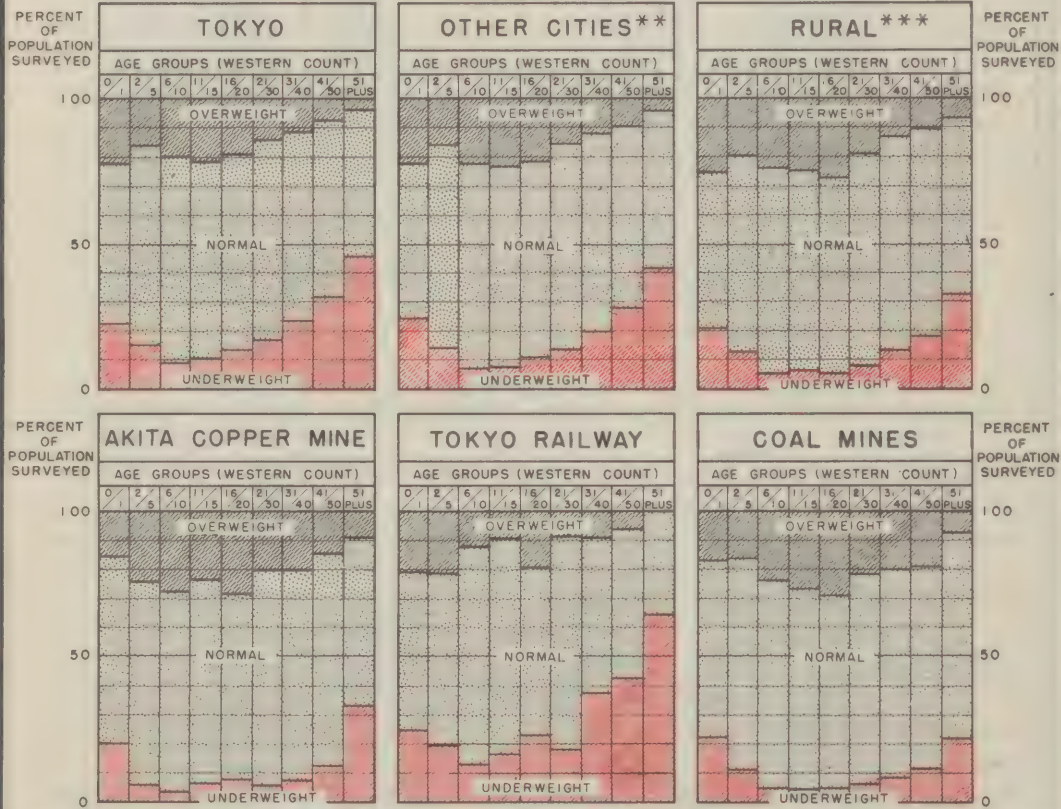
AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS^{*}

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDERWEIGHT SINCE MAY 1946



AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS · BY AGE GROUPS NOVEMBER 1946

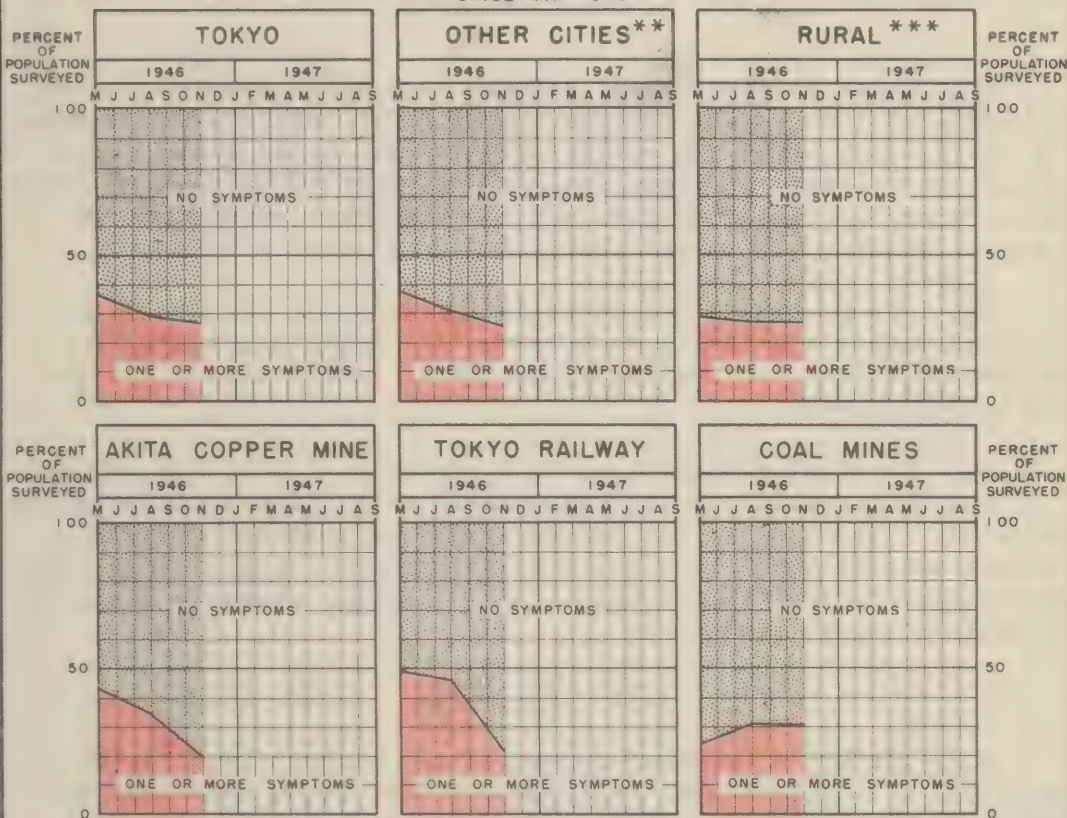


^{*} NORMAL WEIGHTS INCLUDE A RANGE OF 10 PERCENT PLUS OR MINUS FROM NORMS ESTABLISHED IN STANDARD JAPANESE AGE-WEIGHT-HEIGHT TABLES.
^{**} TWENTY CITIES.
^{***} TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

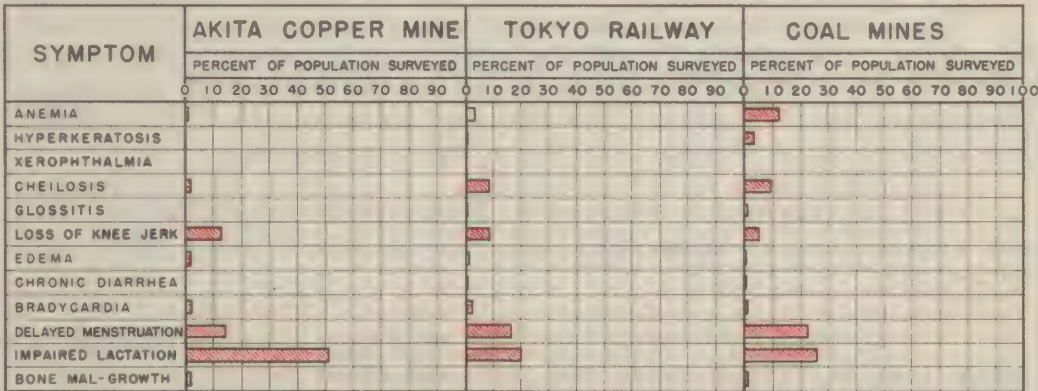
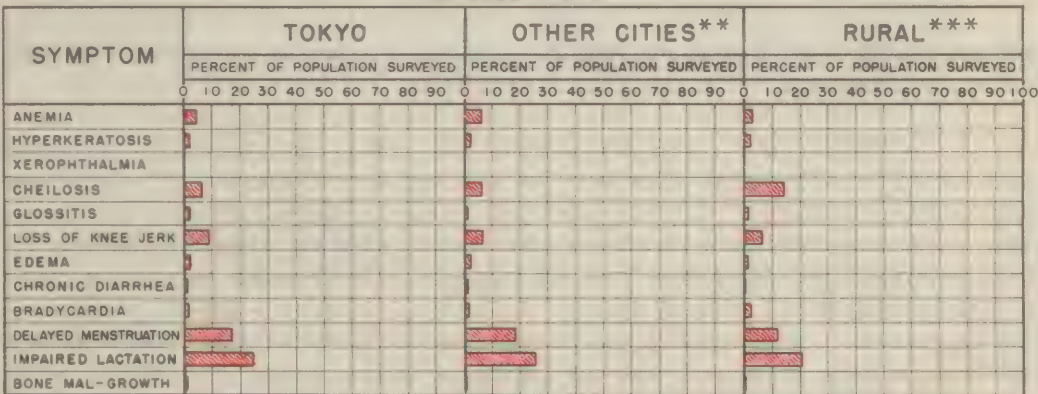
SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SYMPTOMS SINCE MAY 1946



PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS * NOVEMBER 1946



* DELAYED MENSTRUATION: PERCENT OF WOMEN AGE 17-45. IMPAIRED LACTATION: PERCENT OF LACTATING WOMEN WHOSE CHILDREN UP TO SIX MONTHS MUST BE GIVEN MIXED OR ARTIFICIAL FEEDING. BONE MAL-GROWTH: PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGE SIX YEARS OR LESS SHOWING RICKETS OR IMPAIRED BONE-GROWTH.

** EIGHT CITIES.

*** TWENTY-SEVEN PREFECTURES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

The increase of rice ration in November is evidenced in the data on the sources of calories and protein while the quantities of rice and sweet potatoes consumed in relation to total caloric intake is a reflection of the practice of substituting a considerable proportion of sweet potatoes for rice when the ration was issued.

57. Tokyo had the lowest average caloric consumption in May but achieved the highest rate in August of the six cities surveyed due to the support of the ration with imported food whereas many of the other cities continued to withhold rations on certain ration days. Tokyo continued to have a higher caloric consumption in November due largely to the availability of sweet potatoes.

58. The protein consumption in the Japanese dietary is a critical factor especially on a restricted caloric intake. The improved caloric intake in November helped to compensate for the low protein intake.

59. Physical examinations in November in the cities showed a slight decrease in symptoms associated with vitamin deficiencies. There was a decrease in the percentage of individuals whose body weights were at least 10 percent less than the standard body weight. The results in the rural areas were of the same trend as those in the city but less pronounced.

VITAL STATISTICS

60. Births in December decreased six percent from the November total of 195,993. The rate was 30.2 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 32.2 in November. The decrease was more pronounced in the rural population than in the urban.

61. Deaths totaled 102,103, representing an increase of 15 percent over the November total. The rate was 16.4 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 14.7 in November.

While death registrations for July, August and September were artificially high due to the inclusion of deaths of Japanese nationals outside of Japan, the increase in December was in line with past experience and shows the usual winter rise in deaths when respiratory diseases are at a peak. Increases were recorded in all prefectural rates except Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Nagano and Nagasaki. High relative increases were recorded from the prefectures which suffered the 21 December earthquake and tidal wave.

62. Infant deaths in December were the highest in the past six months, increasing 47 percent over the November total of 11,390. Increased infant deaths accounted for approximately 40 percent of the gain in total deaths. The national rate was 91.0 per 1,000 live births, 16.0 higher than the urban population.

63. Stillbirths increased to 9,350 in December, eight percent higher than in November. The rate was 50.8 per 1,000 live births.

Although the urban rate of 58.9 per 1,000 per annum was higher than the rural rate, the increase occurred in the rural areas.

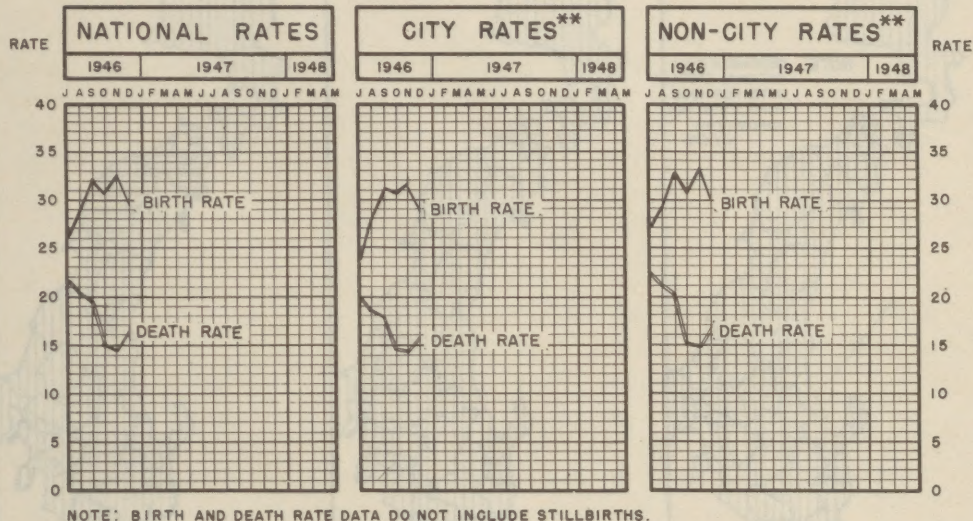
64. Marriages in December numbered 64,393, an increase of 23 percent since November. The rate was 10.4 per annum, as compared with 8.7 in November. The city rate increased seven percent from 8.4 per 1,000 per annum and the rural rate increased 25 percent from 8.8 in November.

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

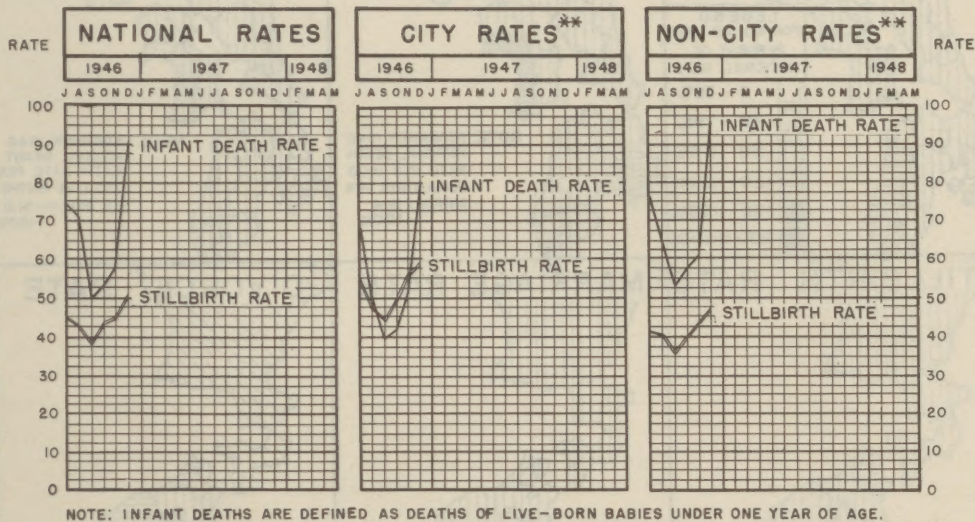
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION* / ANNUM



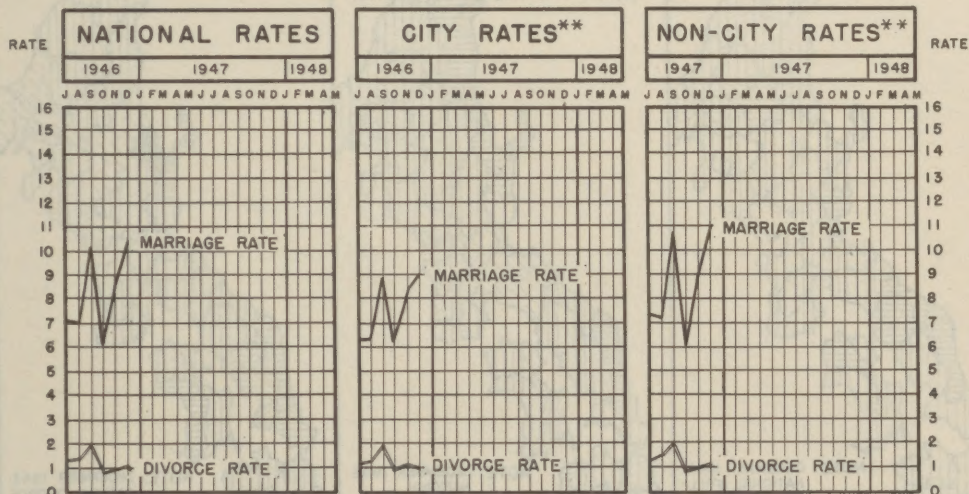
INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION* / ANNUM



* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.

** CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW, AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

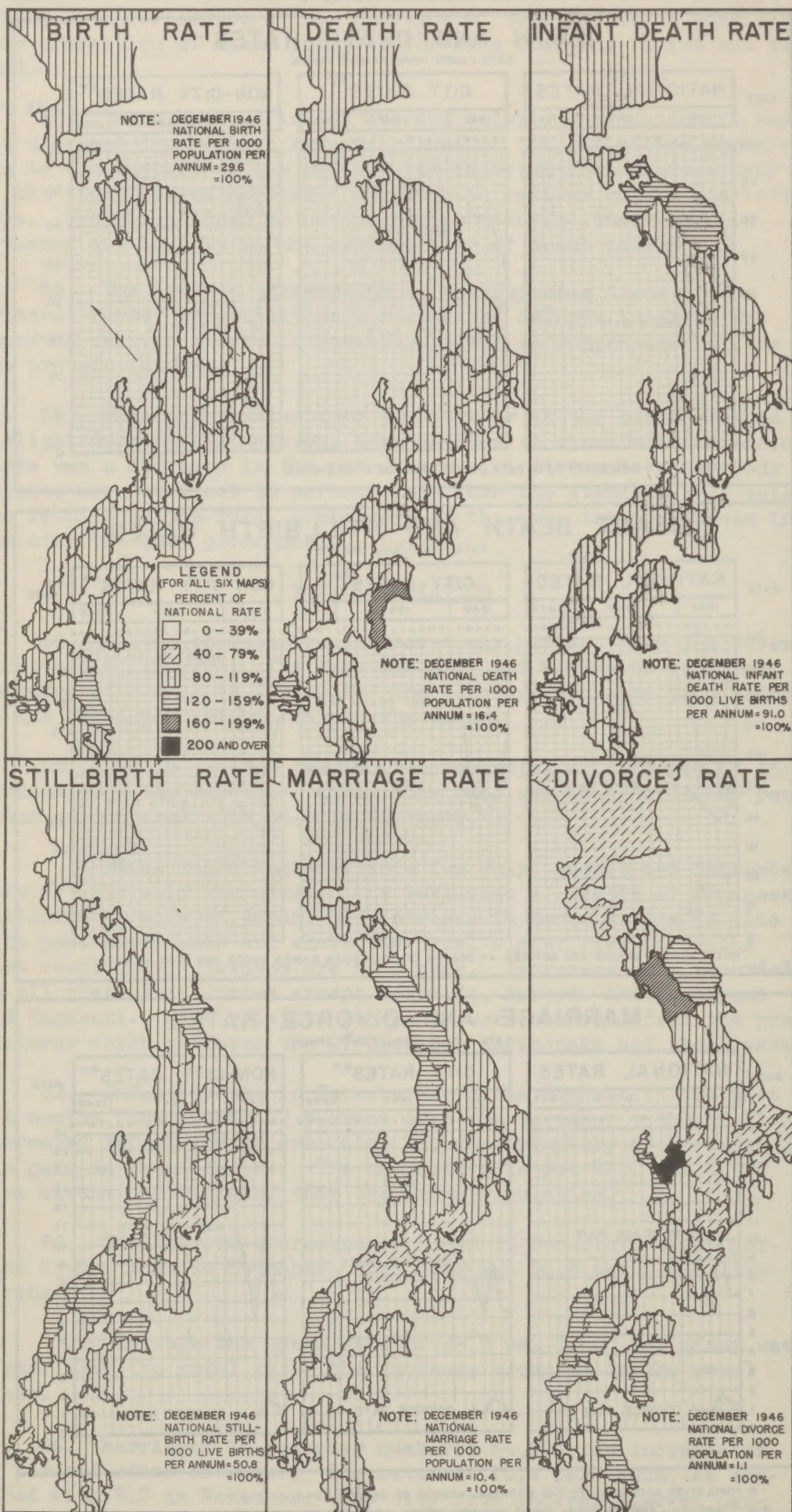
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NUMBER 106

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

DECEMBER 1946 *



* POPULATION AS REPORTED IN THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.
SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

65. The number of divorces in December was 6,627, approximately six percent higher than the previous month. The increase occurred in the rural areas while the rate in the urban areas slightly decreased. The divorce rate for all Japan was 1.1 per 1,000 per annum in December compared with 1.0 in November.

The number of divorces in Sweden was 1,000 in 1947, which is a record for the country. The divorce rate in 1947 was 1.0 per 1,000 of the population. The divorce rate for all years was 1.0 per 1,000 of the population. The divorce rate in 1947 was 1.0 per 1,000 of the population.

